THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1809. No. 1190.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road. or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen, } Exec'rs.
Zachariah A. Tannehill,

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.

Taken up running at large in the streets of the Borough, and delivered to the subscriber, a light bay MARE, about 10 years old, 14 hands high, has a large lump on her back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away in three weeks from this date, or, at the expiration of that time, she will be sold to defray the expences of her keeping, &c.

JOHN AITKEN, High Constable.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1809.

LANDS.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following Lands, in New-Connecticut, in Townships, or in any less quantity, viz.

Township No. 9, in the 1st Range, containing			16533 acres
	5,	4th do.	15436
	9,	4th do.	13979
	2,	14th do.	15738
Acres 6121	7,	9th and subdivision	No. 3
5549	10,	8th do.	4
693	11,	8th do.	3
395	11,	7th in small lots	
1110	5,	11th do.	do.
154	6,	11th one lot	No. 73
473	7,	11th in small lots	
259	12,	5th out lot	No. 3
673	8,	11th being tract	No. 1
870	10,	9th do.	3
709 in Bass Island			
43 Rock Island			
10560	4,	17th	
2374	8,	19th	
1138	3,	6th	

The soil of the above lands is good, their situation is healthy, the title indisputable, clear from mortgage; the payments will be made agreeable. Farms in Connecticut will be received in exchange for them; settlers are on the greatest part of the towns and tracts. Sales will be made by the subscriber, in Colchester, in Connecticut, or by ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION, in Warren or Painsville, in said New-Connecticut.

HENRY CHAMPION.

June 25th, 1809.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.

DRUGGIST,

No. 196, MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Has received by late arrivals an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

among which are,

3000lbs Gum Arabic
400lbs Opium
2500lbs Camphor
100lbs Nutmegs
150 lbs Glauber Salts
15 chests Rhubarb
350lbs Jalap
100 boxes Sugar Candy
100lbs Red Precepetate
200lbs Calomel
5000lbs Salt Petre
2000lbs Borax
100 dozen Wash Balls
600 do. Windsor Soap
300 do. British Oil
600 do. Bateman's Drops

With every article in the Drug line, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash or Credit.

June 13, 1809. 15t.

Paints, Oil, Varnishes and Turpentine.

Just received and for Sale, by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their wholesale and retail *Apothecary, Drug* and *Paint Store*, corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

White lead ground in oil
Do. do. dry
Spanish brown
Red lead
Black lead
Ivory black
Yellow ochre
Prussian blue, No. 1, 2
Lithrage
Purple brown
Dutch pink
Rose pink
Stone ochre
English umber
Venetian red
Rosin
King's yellow
Drop lake, No. 1, 2, 3
Sugar of lead
White vitriol
Terra deceana
Patent yellow
Spanish whiting
Putty
Lampblack
Copal varnish, best
Do. do. common
Turpentine do.
Spirits of Turpentine
Gold leaf, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Pittsburgh, June 20, 1809.

Sing's Patent Itch Ointment.

Just received and for Sale, by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

DRUGGISTS.

A quantity of this invaluable Ointment, warranted superior to any every sold.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1809.

N. B. Merchants will be supplied at Three Dollars per dozen. Retail price Fifty Cents.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

Medical, Surgical and Chemical

BOOKS.

Just received from Philadelphia, and for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

A large and general assortment of the above BOOKS, among which are the following:

MONROE's Anatomy, 3 vols. octavo
Bailey's Morbid Anatomy
Brown's Elements of Medicine
Chaptal's Chymistry, revised and corrected by dr. Woodhouse
Henry's Chymistry
Cullen's Practice
Parkinson's Medical Admonitions
Lavoiser's Chymistry
Hunter on the Blood, 2 vols. octavo
Conversations on Chymistry
Fyfe's Anatomy, 2 vols.
Jackson on Fevers
Hooper's Medical Dictionary
Fox's Medical Dictionary
Hey's Surgery
Accum's Chymistry, 2 vols.
Buchan's Domestic Medicine
Desault's Surgery
Townsend's Guide to Health
Bell on Wounds
Cullen's Materia Medica
Murry's do. do.
Coxe's Medical Dictionary
Willich's Lectures
Denman's Aphorism's
Physicians Vade Mecum
Hamilton's Midwifery
Do. Family Physician
Cheselden's Anatomy
Richrand's Physiology
Halter's do.

Likewise, a few copies of *Gille's History of the World* from the time of Alexander to that of Augustus.

N. B. *J. P & J. W. Skelton* have constantly on hand and for sale a very large and extensive assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, both Family and Patent, Paints, Oil, Glass, Turpentine and Varnishes*, all of which will be sold at Philadelphia prices.

Pittsburgh, *June* 20, 1809.

SPRUCE BEER.

THE subscriber residing in Diamond Alley, means to keep on hand a large quantity of *SPRUCE BEER*, of a superior quality in bottles which can be had by the single bottle or dozen.

R. WATSON.

Pittsburgh, July 5 1809.

FOR SALE,

A large and convenient

FRAME HOUSE,

situate in Second, three doors from Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, sign of the *SWAN*. There is good stabling and yard and it has long been a house of Public Entertainment.—It is unnecessary to detail the conveniences as it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises. For *terms*, which will be very moderate, apply to *John M'Elwain* on the premises, or the Subscriber, near Pittsburgh.

HENRY BOLLINGER.

June 20, 1809.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 3.

The Latest from France.

The brig Fair-American, arrived here on Saturday evening, in 54 days from Dunkirk, having on board *Mr.* Purviance with dispatches from Gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris.

Mr. Purviance politely loaned to the Editors of the Freeman's Journal, files of the *Journal du Soir*, the *Journal du Commerce*, the *Gazette Nationelle*, the *Gazette de France*, and the *Journal de L'Empire*, of the 5th May inclusive, from which we have made as copious translations as our time and limits would admit.

The American property in France, is in the same situation as heretofore, and no vessel can clear out from France, without given bonds to an enormous amount not to violate Bonaparte's Milan and Berlin decrees. The French minister, it is said, is in favor, as far as he dare be, of a relaxation of the decrees, but Bonaparte would not hear it mentioned.

France is represented as being in a most deplorable state of oppression, nine hundred and ninety-nine out a thousand detesting the present government. The commercial cities of France, once so opulent, are ruined, and exhibit a wretched population of *beggars*, who are literally dropping dead in the streets for want of nourishment.

Talleyrand is dismissed from office, and is in disgrace.

M. Dashkoff, the Russian Charge d'Affairs to reside in the United States, with his family and suite, came passengers in the Fair American.

TRANSLATED FOR THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

First Bulletin.

Head-Quarters, Ratisbon, April 21.

The Austrian army passed the Inn the 9th April. On that quarter hostilities have begun, and Austria has declared an implacable war against France, her allies, and the confederacy of the Rhine.

The following is the position of the French forces and their allies:

The corps of the duke of Auerstadt at Ratisbon:

The corps of the duke of Rivoli at Ulm:

The corps of general Oudinot at Augsburgh:

The head-quarters are at Strasburgh

The three Bavarian divisions under the command of the duke of Dantzic, are divided in the following manner;

The first, commanded by the Prince Royal, at Munich. The second, commanded by gen. Derney at Langshut. The third, commanded by gen. de Wrede, at Straubing.

The Wirtemberg division at Heydenheim.

The Saxon troops, encamped under the walls of *Dresden*.

The corps of the dutchy of Warsaw, commanded by the Prince Poniatowski, at Warsaw.

On the 10th, the Austrian troops invested Passau where a battalion of Bavarians shut themselves up. They invested at the same time Kufflein, where likewise a Bavarian battalion shut themselves up. This movement took place without the firing a gun.

The count of Bavaria quitted Munich to go to *Dillengen*. The Bavarian division which was at Landshut went to Altorf, by the left bank of the Iser.

The division commanded by general *De* Wrede went to Neustadt.

The duke of Rivoli departed from Ulm, and went to Augsburgh.

From the 10th to the 16th the army of the enemy advanced from the Inn towards the Iser, Parties of cavalry met, and had several skirmishes, in which the Bavarians had the advantage. On the 16th at Pfaffenhoffen, the 2d and 3d regiments of Bavarian light horse overthrew the hussars of Stipschitz, and the dragoons of Rosenberg. At the same time, the enemy presented themselves in considerable force to fall upon Landshut. The bridge was broken, and the Bavarian division commanded by general *Deroy* opposed a strong resistance to this movement. But being menaced by columns which had passed the Iser to Moorburg, and Freysing his division retired in good order towards that of general Wrede. And the Bavarian army concentrated itself near Neustadt.

The Emperor's departure from Paris, April 13.

The Emperor was informed by means of the Telegraphe on the 12th of the Austrian army having passed the Inn, and immediately left Paris the same moment. He arrived on the 16th at Louisburg, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon of the same day at *Dillengen*, where he saw the king of Bavaria, passed half an hour with this prince, promised to bring him back to this capital in fifteen days to revenge the affront done his house, and to make him greater than any of his ancestors had ever been. On the 17th, at 2 in the morning, his majesty arrived at *Donauwerth*, where the head quarters were established, and gave immediately the necessary orders.

The 18th the head-quarters were removed to Ingolstadt.

Battle of Pfaffenhoffen.

April 16.

On the 19th, general Oudinot departed from Augsburgh, arrived at the break of day at Pfaf-

fenhoffen, met from 3 to 4000 Austrians, attacked and dispersed them, and made 300 prisoners.

The duke of Rivoli with his *corps d'armee* arrived the next day at Pfaffenhoffen.

The same day the duke of Auerstadt left Ratisbon to fall upon Neustadt, and to approach nearer to Ingolstadt. It then appeared evident, that the project of the Emperor was to manoeuvre the enemy who had decamped from Landshut, to attack them at the moment they thought themselves secure, and to march towards Ratisbon.

Battle of Tann.

April 19.

On the 19th, at day break, the duke of Auerstadt marched in two columns: the divisions Morand and Gudin composing his right. The division St. Hilaire arrived at the village of Peissing, and met the enemy, superior in number, but inferior in valour.

From that moment the campaign was opened by a combat glorious to our arms. General St. Hilaire, supported by gen. Friant, overthrew all that was before him, forced the positions of the enemy, killed a great number, and made from 6 to 700 prisoners. The 72d distinguished itself on this day, and the 57th maintained its ancient reputation. Sixteen years since, this regiment was called in Italy *The Terrible*, and it has well justified its name in this affair, as by itself it successively attacked and overthrew six Austrian regiments.

On the left, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, gen. Morand met likewise an Austrian division, which attacked in the van, while the duke of *Dantzic*, with a Bavarian corps which came from Abensberg, attacked them in the rear.—This division was soon routed from all its positions, and left some hundreds dead and prisoners. The old regiment of dragoons of Leveuher was destroyed by the Bavarian light-horse, and its Colonel killed.

At the close of the day, the corps of the duke of *Dantzic* formed a junction with that of the duke of Auerstadt.

In all these affairs, the generals St. Hilaire and Friant have particularly distinguished themselves

These unhappy Austrian troops who had been brought from Vienna, with the noise of songs and fifes, were made to believe that there was no longer any French army in Germany, and that they had only to do with Bavarians and Wirtemburgers. They shewed all their resentment against their chiefs for the errors into which they had led them, and their terror was very great at the sight of those ancient bands whom they had been accustomed to consider their masters.

In all these battles our loss has been inconsiderable in comparison to that of the enemy, who lost many officers and generals, who were compelled to put themselves in the van to encourage their troops. The Prince of Lichtenstein, the general Lusignan, and several other officers, were wounded. The loss of the Austrians in colonels and officers of inferior grade, is very considerable.

Battle of Abensberg,

April 20.

The emperor resolved to fight and destroy the corps of the Arch-duke-Lewis, and that of gen. Hiller, together 60 000 strong. The 20th, his majesty went to Abensberg. He gave orders to the duke of Auerstadt to hold in check the corps Hohenzollern, of Rosenberg, and of Lichtenstein, whilst with the two divisions of Morand and Gudin, the Bavarians and Wirtembergers, he would attack the front of the army of the Arch-duke-Lewis and of gen. Hiller: and that by means of the duke of Rivoli he would cut off the enemy's communications, by causing him to go to Freysing, and from there by the rear guard of the Austrian army. The divisions of Morand and Gudian formed the left and moved under the orders of the duke of *Montebello*. The Emperor declinded to fight at the head of the Bavarians and Wirtembergers. He caused to be united in an circle the officers of the two armies, and spoke to them a long time. The Prince Royal of Bavaria translated in German that which he spake in French. The emperor made known to them the confidence which he placed in them; he told the Bavarian officers that the Austrians had always been their enemies, and that it was their independence which they aimed at — That for two centries past, the Bavarian colors had been displayed against the house of Austria. But that now he would render them so powerful, that he would make them henceforward irresistible

He spoke to the Wirtembergers of the victories they had gained over the house of Austria, whilst they served in the Prussian armies; and of the late advantages they had obtained in the campaign of Silesia. He told them that the moment of vanquishing was come, to carry the war into the Austrian territory. This discourse was repeated to the companies by their captains, and the different arguments which the Emperor had made, produced the desired effect.

The emperor then gave a signal for combat, and apportioned his manoeuvres according to the particular character of his troops. General de Wrede, an officer of great merit, placed before the bridge of Siegenburg, attacked an Austrian division which was opposed to him General Vandamme, who commanded the Wirtembergers, fell upon them on their right flank. The duke of *Danzic*, with the division of the Prince Royal and that of general *Deroy*, marched upon the village of Renhausen, to arrive on the great road of Abensberg and Landshadt. The duke of *Montebello* with his two French divisions, forced the extremities on the left, overthrew what was before him, and advanced upon Rohr and Rothemberg. On all the points the canonade was kept up with success. The enemy disconcerted by these measures, fought only for one hour, and then beat the retreat. Eight colours, 12 pieces of cannon, 8,000 prisoners were the result of this affair, which cost but few men to us.

Combat and the Capture of Landshut.

April 21.

The battle of Abensberg having uncovered the flank of the Austrian army, and the magazines of the army; on the 21st, the emperor at the dawn of day marched towards Landshut. The duke of Istria overturned the cavalry in the plain and before the city. The general of division, *Mouton*, ordered the grenadiers of the 17th, forming the head of the column, to march over the bridges with fixed bayonets. This bridge which is of wood, was burnt, but was not an obstacle to our infantry, who passed it and penetrated into the city. The enemy, driven from their position was attacked by the duke Rivoli, who came from the right side. Landhut fell into our hands, and with Landshut we took 30 peices of cannon, 9000 prisoners, 3000 baggage waggons, and three superb sets of pontoon bridges, together with the hospitals and the magazines, which the Austrian, army had begun to form. The couriers, aid-de-camps of the commander in chief, the Arch-duke-Charles, and convoys of sick people coming into Landshut, were very much astonished to find the enemy there had the same fate.

Battle of Eckmul,

April 22.

Whilst the battle of Abensberg and the battle of Landshut, had such important results, the arch duke Charles united with a corps of Bohemians commanded by general Kollowrath, and obtained at Ratisbon a trifling success. A thousand men of the 65th, which had been left there to guard the bridge of Ratisbon, had received no orders to retreat. Being closed in by the Austrian army, these brave fellows having exhausted their cartridges, were compelled to surrender. This accident was very much felt by the Emperor, who swore that in twenty-four hours the Austrian blood should flow in Ratisbon to revenge the affront done to his armies.

In the mean time the dukes of Auerstadt and Dantzic held at bay the troops of Rosenberg, Hohenzollern, and Lichtenstein. There was no time to be lost. On the 22d in the morning, the emperor began his march from Landshut with two divisions of the duke of Montebello the corps of the duke of Rivoli, the two divisions of cuirassiers of Nansouty and St. Sulpice, and the Wirtemburg divisions. At 2, P. M. he arrived before Eckmuhl, where the four corps of the Austrian army, forming 110,000 men, were posted under the command of the arch-duke Charles. The duke of Montebello dislodged the enemy on the left, in conjunction with the division of Gudin. At the first signal the dukes of Auerstadt and Dantzic, and the division of light-horse of general Montbrun, met together.

Then was to be seen the most superb spectacle which war can offer—110 000 of the enemy attacked on every point, overturned on their left, and successively driven from their posts in every position. The detail of military events would be too long; it is sufficient to say they were put to the route. The enemy has lost the greater part of their cannon, and a great number of prisoners. The 10th regiment of light-infantry of the division of St Hilaire covered itself with glory in attacking the enemy. And the Austrians being driven from the wood which covers Ratisbon, were driven into the plains, and cut to pieces by the cavalry. The senator general of division, Demout, had a horse killed under him. The Austrian cavalry, strong and numerous, presented itself to protect the retreat of its infantry. The division of St Sulpice on the right, and the division of Nansouty on the left, attacked them. The line of hussars and cuirassiers of the enemy were put to flight — More than 300 Austrian cuirassiers were made prisoners. Night came on. Our cuirassiers continued their march to Ratisbon. The division of Nansouty met a column of the enemy which fled, charged it, and made it prisoner. It was composed of three Hungarian battalions of 1500 men.

The division of St. Sulpice charged another detachment, in which the arch-duke Charles narrowly escaped being taken. He owed his safety only to the swiftness of his horse. In this battle of Eckmuhl there was but one half of the French troops engaged. The enemy's army continued to defile a l night by degrees, taking the most frightful roads. All their wounded, the greatest part of their artillery, fifteen pair of colors, and 20 000 prisoners, have fallen into our hands. The cuirassiers have according to custom, covered themselves with glory.

Combat and taking of Ratisbon.

April 23.

At the dawn of day, we advanced to Ratisbon, the advanced guard formed by the division of Gudin, and the cuirassiers of the divisions of Nansouty and St. Sulpice. We were not long before we saw the enemy's cavalry, which endeavored to cover the city. Three different attacks were made, and all were to our advantage. Sword in hand we put to flight 8000 of the enemy's cavalry, who precipitately passed the Danube. In the mean time our sharp shooters went towards the city. By an inconceivable arrangement, the Austrian general had placed six regiments to be sacrificed without reason. The city is surrounded by a bad ditch, and a worse counterscarp. The artillery arrived. We began to batter with pieces of 12. We soon knew that by means of a ladder we could descend the ditch and afterwards mount a breach we had made in the wall.

The duke of Montebello caused a battalion to enter this breach, which gained a postern and from thence the city. All that resisted were put to the sword. The number of prisoners exceeded 8000. In consequence of their bad arrangements, the enemy had not time to cut down their bridge, and the French passed it mixed with the Austrians to the left side. This unfortunate city, which they had the barbarity to defend, has sueffred greatly. It was on fire part of the night, but by the assiduity of general Morand and his division, it was extinguished.

Thus at the battle of Abensberg the emperor beat separately the two corps of the arch-duke Lewis and general Hiller. At the battle of Landshut, he took possession of the center of the communications of the enemy, and of the general deposit of their magazines and artillery. Finally, at the battle of Eckmuhl, the four corps of Hohenzollern, Rosenberg, Kollowrath, and Lichtenstein, were defeated and put to the route. The corps of general Bellegarde arrived the morning after the battle: he could only be a witness to the taking of Ratisbon, when he fled to Bohemia.

The first information of the military operations which have opened the campaign in so brilliant a manner, will be followed in detail of all the deeds in arms which have rendered illustrious the French and allied armies.

In all our combats our loss has not exceeded 1200 killed and 4000 wounded. The general of division, Cervoni, chief of the *etat major* of the duke of Montebello, was struck by a cannon ball and fell dead upon the field of battle of Eckmuhl. He was an officer of merit, and had distinguished himself in our first campaigns. At the combat of Peissing, general Hervo, chief of the *etat major* of the duke of Auerstadt, was likewise killed. The duke of Auerstadt regrets very much this officer, whose valor, intelligence and activity he esteemed. The general of brigade, Clement, commandant of a brigade of cuirassiers of the division of St. Sulpice, had his arm shot off. He is an officer of courage and of distinguished merit. General Schram has been wounded. The colonel of the 14th chasseurs has been killed in an attack. In general, our loss of officers has been inconsiderable. The 1000 men of the 65th, which had been made prisoners, have been for the most part, retaken. It is impossible to shew more valor and more good will, than is shewn by our troops.

At the battle of Eckmuhl, the corps of the duke of Rivoli, not having been able to join, this marshal remained constantly near the emperor, and carried the orders for the execution of different manoeuvres. At the assault of Ratisbon, the duke of Montebello, who had designed the place of passage, caused the ladders to be carried by his aid de-camps.

The prince of Neufchatel, in order to encourage the troops, and to give at the same time a proof of confidence to the allies, marched several times in the van guard with the Bavarian regiments.

The duke of Auerstadt has given in these different affairs, new proofs of the intrepidity which characterize him.

The duke de Rovigo, with as much earnestness as intrepidity, traversed the enemy's legions frequently, in order to make known to the different columns the intentions of the emperor.

Of 220,000 men which composed the Austrian army, all were engaged except the 20,000 under general Bellegarde. In the French army, on the contrary, nearly one-half did not fire a musket. The enemy astonished at the rapid movements beyond calculation, have found themselves deprived of their foolish hope, and are transported from a delirium of presumption into approaching despair.

Second Bulletin.

Head-Quarters, Muhldorf, April 27.

On the 22d of April, the day after the battle of Landshut, the emperor left that city for Ratisbon, and fought the battle of Eckmuhl At the same time he sent the marshal duke of Istria with the Bavarian division under the command of general de Wrede, and the *Moltor* division, to fall upon the inn, and to follow the two corps of the Austrian army, which were beaten at the battles of Abensberg and Landshut,

The marshal duke of Istria arrived at Wilsbiburg and Neumark, and found an equipage of pontoon bridges erected, more than 400 waggons, large cases with equipages, and took in his march from 15 to 1800 prisoners. The Austrian corps met the other side of Neumark a corps of reserve, which arrived upon the inn. They rallied, and upon the 23d they gave battle at Neumark to the Bavarians. Notwithstanding their great inferiority, the Bavarians maintained their position.

On the 24th the emperor ordered the corps of the marshal duke of Rivoli from Ratisbon to Straubing, and from there to Passau, where he arrived the 26th. The duke of Rivoli commanded a battalion of the Po to pass the Inn, which made 300 prisoners, raised the blockade of the citadel, and occupied Scharding.

On the 25th, the marshal duke of *Montebello* received orders to march with his corps from Ratisbon to *Muhldorf*. On the 27th, he passed the Inn and came to Salza.

The 27th the emperor is at his head-quarters at *Muhldorf*

The Austrian division commanded by general Jellachich, which occupied *Munich*, is followed by the corps of the duke of *Dantzic*.

The king of Bavaria has shewn himself at *Munich*. He afterwards went to Augsburgh where he will remain some days, waiting to re-establish his residence at *Munich*, and till Bavaria should be entirely freed from the enemy.

On the side of Ratisbon the duke of Auerstadt has gone in pursuit of the arch-duke Charles, whose communications with the Inn and Vienna being cut off, he has no other resource but to retire into the mountains of Bohemia, by Waldmunchen and Cham.

As for the emperor of Austria, it appears that he was before Passau, having taken upon himself the siege of that place with three battalions from Landwerth.

All Bavaria and the Palatinate are freed from the presence of the enemy's armies.

At Ratisbon the emperor reviewed several corps, and had presented to him the bravest soldiers, on whom he bestowed distinctions and pensions, and to the bravest officers he gave Baronies and lands. He especially signified his satisfaction with the divisions of St. Hilaire and Friant.

Until now, the emperor has made the war almost without his equipage, and it has been observed that in the actions of his guards he has been always surrounded by the allied Bavarian and Wirtembargh troops wishing by so doing to give them a particular proof of his confidence.

Yesterday arrived at Landshut a party of chasseurs and grenadiers of the guard on horseback. A regiment of fusileers and a battalion of chasseurs on foot.

In eight days time all the guard will be arrived.

A report was current that the emperor had had his leg broken. The fact is, a spent ball had grazed the heel of his boot, but had not touched the skin. Never was his majesty in the midst of the greatest fatigues in better health.

It is remarked as a singular thing, that one of the first Austrian officers made prisoners in this war, is found to be the aid-de-camp of the Arch-duke-Charles, sent to *Mr.* Otto to deliver the famous letter saying that the French army were compelled to retreat.

The Inhabitants of Ratisbon having behaved well, and shewn a patriotic and confederate spirit, which we have to expect from them, his majesty has ordered that the damages which they had sustained, should be made up to them at his expence; and particularly the restoration of the houses which had been burnt, the expence of which will amount to several millions.

All the sovereigns and all the countries of the confederation evince the most patriotic spirit. When the minister of Austria at *Dresden*, delivered the declaration of his court to the king of Saxony, that prince could not contain his indignation. "*Do* you wish war," said the king, "and against whom? You attack and insult him, who, three years since, master of your fate, restored you to your states. The propositions which have been made to me, afflict me. *My* engagements are known to all Europe. No prince of the confederation will separate himself from it."

The Grand duke of Wurtembourg, brother of the Emperor of Austria, has shewn the same sentiments, and declares, that if the Austrians advance to his state, he would retire if it was requisite to the other side of the Rhine.—Thus the miseries of the court of Vienna are generally appreciated. The regiments of the petty princes, and all the allied troops, anxiously demand to march against the enemy.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1809.

The Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati, at their late meeting at the State House in the city of Philadelphia, on the 4th inst. passed the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the sum of Five Hundred dollars be appropriated to erect a monument to the memory of General ANTHONY WAYNE, formerly a member of this society, and that the same be applied under the direction of Col. Johnston, *Major* Jackson, and *Mr.* Binney."

John Spayd, Esq. has resigned the office of president of the courts of common pleas of Berks, Montgomery, Northampton and Wayne counties, and Robert Porter, son of the surveyor general, has been appointed, by the governor, his successor.

An interesting analysis of coffee has recently been made by M Cadet, apothecary to the French imperial household, from which it appears that the berries contain mucilage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, a concrete essential oil, some albumen, and a volatile aromatic principle. To these may be added such as are found in most vegetables, viz. lime, potash, charcoal, iron, &c. Roasting developes the soluble principles; but it ought to be moderated if it be wished so preserve the aroma, and not decompose the acid, the gum, and the resin. Mocha coffee is of all kinds the most aromatic and resinous. M Cadet, advised that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it is intended to be drank.

BOSTON, *June* 30.

Latest from Portugal.

By the arrival of capt Stacy, on Wednesday from Lisbon, papers to *May* 16, and letters to *May* 17, have been received.

TRANSLATIONS.

Extra supplement of the Lisbon Gazette of May 16th 1809.

OPORTO *May* 13.—I have the great satisfaction of communicating to you our restoration, by the arrival of the combined Portuguese and English army, which took place yesterday. About 9 o'clock in the forenoon at Villa Nova, where they assembled together; but hardly noticed in this city; and as soon as the army was assembled, it began the attempt of passing the *Dorne*, though there is no bridge, in consequence of the French having blown it up with barrels of gunpowder, at 4 o'clock in the morning of said day, causing such a noise, that it alarmed the whole city. The passage of the combined army was more brilliant and rapid than can be imagined, which the French believed they would not be able to effect in less than a fortnight; but the plan of the general was so well formed, that the vanguard of the army arrived at 8 o'clock; 6000 men were already on this side at 11 o'clock, and at noon the battle was almost decided. No sooner did the said general see that his army was collected together, than he sent some troops on the bank of Vila Nova, pretending that his intention was

to pass that way; but he at the same time detached a part of his army towards a point above, between the Collegio de Bispo and the Sorra, where the river is the narrowest and the borders more perpendicular, and placing his artillery on the hill, he ordered his troops to embark in some boats which he had had collected in the said place; so that when the French that were on the bank, gave notice of the debarkation, and they had repaired there, two thousand men had already landed, and the artillery kept up such a fire from the hill upon the French, with a view of protecting the debarkation, that as this was executing under the hill, the French could not prevent it, not being able to reach on the brink of the precipice to fire downwards for the artillery opposite swept off every thing; finally the combined army got up, and began the battle, which was very hot in the place of Prado d'Obispo, our regiment, No. 16, being one of those that distinguished themselves the most.

The slaughter of the French was considerable, they lost on this occasion 3 heavy pieces of cannon and 3 howitzers; on our side we had only 5 men killed, and the English had 8, and about as many wounded.

The action being over on account of the precipitate flight of the French, the cavalry went in pursuit of them; and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, more than 100 prisoners and a few officers were brought in, and the cavalry was continuing to pursue them. Our army had already had in Grijo a great action, on the day of Ascension, when it routed the French, and took a great many prisoners in which the regiment No. 16 received also great praises, which the general said he would command as a distinction.

In consequence of this action, through the remainder of the day and the night the enemy continued retreating, and have arrived at Amarante; and the report is now that the Portuguese troops under the gen. Silveia are near that place, and will attack the French.

LISBON, *May* 13.—The 13th inst being the anniversary of the birth of the Prince Regent, who is as much the sovereign of our choice as he is by inheritance, it was celebrated in a brilliant manner. The ships were dressed, and saluted; the troops were in full dress on parade, and fired a feu de joie; and the castle, theatre, *etc* were illuminated at night.

We have accounts that the inhabitants of (Vienna, a Portuguese seaport) have risen against the French, and that Tuy, Velenzia, and all the district between the rivers Lima and *Minho* is again in the power of its lawful sovereign.

The last papers from Seville mention that they have accounts there of an insurrection at *Marseilles* and Toulon.

REUS, *April* 4.—We have just learnt that between 500 and 2000 of the Gallo Italian troops in this Province have deserted, and joined the brave Patriots at Tarragona.

Joseph Bonaparte soi dissant king of Spain, has written a letter to the Supreme Junta, lamenting the contest in Spain, and the misfortunes it had produced, and proposing that commissioners should be appointed to negociate for tranquilizing the country.

The Junta answered, that all their calamities were attributable to the criminal ambition of the Bonapartes; that Joseph would restore tranquility, if he pleased, by withdrawing the French troops and himself, and returning to the country the sovereign it acknowledged; and they had made oath to except of no other terms.

The Portuguese paper has many accounts of donations for carrying on the war for their independence.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 7.

The silence observed at Washington as to the nature of the dispatches lately received from France, is a conclusive proof that they do not relate to any propositions sent out by the Mentor—We therefore remain as to France, precisely in the same situation in which we were at the termination of the session of Congress before last, and as there is no saying when it will suit the convenience of Bonaparte to listen to our overtures of accommodation, it is equally impossible to calculate on any given period for a restoration of freedom to our commerce.

From Great Britain we may expect soon to hear of the consummation, on her part, of the arrangement lately so happily effected at Washington.—We never entertained any doubt but that both parties would punctually and honorably fulfil every engagement growing out of this arrangement; and we are confident, that the first arrival which shall bring English accounts posterior to the 10th of June, will announce the satisfaction and alacrity with which that government meets this auspicious advance towards a complete adjustment.—This being the case, we may perhaps be warranted in the hope, that the *other great Belligerent* will be tempted if not by justice, by his own interest, to open the door to a like understanding.

Latest from England.

[*From the Boston Gazette, July* 3.]

We were yesterday politely favoured with Halifax papers to the 20th ult. containing London dates to May 20. These papers contain the French official particulars of the battles between the armies of France and Austria.

The accounts taken from the French official bulletins are undoubtedly much exaggerated, as will appear from the following article, under the London head of *May* 10. But placing them in the most favorable light in which they can be viewed, they must appear highly disastrous.

"*London, May* 10.—It with the utmost satisfaction that we announce the arrival of prince Stahremberg in town, as embassador from the court of Vienna. His highness arrived in London about 12 o'clock this day, and immediately had an interview with *Mr* Canning, He came through Holland; and after escaping innumerable dangers, was picked up in a fishing boat by one of the cruisers. The intelligence which he has brought respecting the operations in Bavaria, we are happy to say, differ most materially from the accounts given in French bulletins. He says that the losses sustained by the French in the several actions, were quite as great as those of the Austrians; and that as late as the 28th ult. the French were unable to advance, having suffered so severely. His highness is in fine spirits, and by no means considers the advantages which the French obtained, as decisive of the fate of the campaign. He also states that in Italy the Austrians had obtained some very important advantages, and that the whole population of the Tyrol have risen to a man in favor of Austria."

LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

The amount of the notes of the bank of England in circulation on the 1st February last, was 17,552,060l. of which nearly four and a half millions were for one and two pounds.

At the same moment that Bonaparte is dissolving the monasteries and nunneries of Spain, thereby captivating those disciples of *Dr.* Pangloss, who in a small modicum of incidental good, find an apology for all the evils he inflicts on mankind, it is not a little surprising that he should have revived the system of religious seclusion in France. By a degree of the 29th of *March* two nunneries are established, one at Ecouen, to receive 300 young ladies: the other containing an equal number, at St. Denis. They are to consist of daughters, sisters, neices, or cousins german of members of the legion of honor. The only persons of the masculine gender who are to have access to these damsels, are, the *princes of the blood imperial*, and the *grand dignitaries of the empire.*

EXECUTION OF GEN. DUPONT.—The unfortunate gen. Dupont, who, with his army, surrendered prisoners of war in Andalusia, last summer, has fallen a victim to the resentment of Bonaparte. He was tried by a court martial, and, as a matter of course, he was condemned to death. This sentence was immediately after put into execution, and he was shot by torch-light. This act of severity or rather of cruelty, has, it is stated, excited considerable disgust among the French generals. The private murder of Villeneuve, and the public execution of Dupont, for misfortunes which they had not the power to avoid, afford most stricking proofs to Bonaparte's officers, of the very precarious tenure by which they hold their lives.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of best quality of

SOLE LEATHER,

by wholesale or retail, for Cash only. Shoemakers will find it to their advantage in purchasing, as it is tanned in the best manner, to do credit to the manufacturer.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1809. tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration on the effects of *Samuel Deal, deceased*; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the deceased, to come forward and settle their accounts within two months from this date, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for recovery; and those to whom the deceased is indebted, to present their accounts properly authenticated, for adjustment.

WILLIAM DEAL, Jr.
Administrator.

Pittsburgh July 19, 1809.

A general assortment of the following

GOODS,

for Sale by the subscriber, on the the most reasonable terms.

Cloths	Blue, drab and mixed plains,
Cassimers,	
2 1-2 and 3 point blankets.	Flannels,
	Cottons, checks, &c

ALSO,

Fine and coarse cutlery,
Brass Andirons
Shovels and Tongs,
Tea Trays, &c. &c.

With a variety of other *Dry Goods, Brass* and *Japanned Wares, &c.*

C. P. WAYNE,

No. 130, south west corner of Fourth and Market streets, *Philadelphia.*

June 10, 1809.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber living on the Allegheny river, four miles above the mouth of Bull creek, in Deer township, a black Mare, about 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old this spring, a small star in her forehead, has a number of saddle marks, shod before, together with a bay mare Colt, one year old, has a small stripe of white in her face, and two white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

June 19, 1809. JAMES KERNS.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, John M Dowell and George Wallace, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 14th day of July 1809, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday in August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 17th July, 1809.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough, of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 14th day of August next, the following described property, viz:—

Forty-five acres of land, be the same more or less, with seven acres cleared, a house, a grist and saw mill, and blacksmith shop, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Alexander M'Cleary, Henry Beltzhoover, and others, five miles from the borough of Pittsburgh. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Abraham Mackey.

Also, an undivided sixth part of one hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Pine township, Allegheny county, of which there are about ten acres cleared, and a small cabin, and cabin stable thereon erected; bounded by lands of William Davis, Dennis Denny, Samuel M'Cord, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Aaron Goodwin.

Also, four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in North-East township, Erie county, bounded on the north by land of Enoch Marvin, on the east by land of William Allison, on the south by land of Alexander Beatty, and on the west by lands of Henry Baldwin and Thomas Collins, Esquires. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Morrow Lowry.

Also, by virtue of an alias venditioni exponas, issued out of the same Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the time and place aforesaid, seventy-five acres of land, more or less, in Pine township, bounded on the north by land of Abraham Guyton, and Benjamin F. Brewster on the west, and of John Sutton on the east, on which is erected a small cabin, and about six acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Michael Moon.

All which property will be sold by me,

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, July 12, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of WILLIAM BLAIR, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them properly attested, for payment, and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment to the subscribers.

JOHN AITKEN, } Administrs.
GEO. SHIRAS, }

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *James Woodburn*, deceased, are requested to make payment immediately to the subscribers, and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to render them. properly attested, for settlement.

WM. WILSON. } *Exr's.*
WM. WOODBURN. }

June 7, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A Tan-Yard and Stock,

IN THE TOWN OF WHELING.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Tan-Yard and Stock, consisting of upwards of twenty vats of leather in all the various stages of tanning, bark, a number of raw hides and skins, together with currying implements, &c. This property is situated on the bank of the Ohio River (which renders it vastly convenient for collecting hides, bark, and other materials) surrounded by a rich and populous country; the lot contains between four and five acres of land beautifully formed for improvement; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling-house, bark house and mill, currying shop, stable, &c. and two never failing wells of water.

The United States Turnpike Road, as surveyed and laid out by the commissioners, Messrs. Williams and Moore, first meets the Ohio river at this spot, hence the property certainly offers encouragement for improvement. The Town of Wheling is the great thorough-fare to the western states and territories, and in truth one of the most important points on the western waters. It is confidently believed no place can be found that promises greater encouragement to a person master of the business of tanning and currying. Any quantity of well manufactured leather of all kinds, would meet a ready market. A considerable capital may be advantageously employed, and in fact a fortune speedily acquired. Notwithstanding entirely unacquainted with the profession, (therefore compelled to submit the management to others) the subscriber has found it very profitable, and nothing induces him to relinquish the business but the necessity of attending to concerns abroad. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Application, by post or otherwise, will be duly attended to.

GEORGE MILLER.

Wheling, Ohio county, (Va.) July 11, 1809.

Thirty Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Washington County, Pennsylvania, near Canonsburgh, a Negro man by the name of

BOB.

He is about 6 feet high, had on when he went away, a pair of patent cord pantaloons, a striped cotton round about, a swansdown vest, and a fur hat; he was raised by a certain Arthur O'Hara, near Greensburgh, Westmoreland County—it is supposed he is now in or near the place where he was raised. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any jail so that I get him again shall have Twenty Dollars, and if brought home the above reward.

JOSEPH PENTECOST.

April 26, 1809.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

THANKFUL to his customers in general for past favors, wishes to inform them that he has just received an elegant assortment of the most fashionable and best

London Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Waistcoating, &c.

LIKEWISE

Long and Short NANKEENS

of the first quality, and trimmings suitable for them. Those who wish to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the latest London Fashions, and neatest manner.

N. B. He once more earnestly requests those indebted to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order that he may meet his engagements made in Philadelphia. Money he must have, and he would be sorry his friends would put him to the disagreeable necessity of employing some person to collect his debts; as no longer indulgence can be give after 60 days from this date.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1809.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

DR ROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

TO BE HAD AT

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON's

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE,

IN WOOD STREET CORNER OF THIRD, *PITTSBURGH.*

Doct^r ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Doct^r Robertsons

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flushes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

Dr Robertsons

PATENT

STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c

They possess moreover the property peculiar to themselves, of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory pernicious qualities inherent in ardent spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholesome, pleasant, and invigorating stomachic.

From their celebrity as an antidote against the scurvy, they are particularly calculated for seafaring persons, to whose attention they are particularly recommended: they are a very pleasant cordial bitter, and are recommended for the use of taverns, as well as private families.

Doct^r ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

Price Two Dollars.)

A safe (and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

Therefore every family, particularly those who live at a distance in the country, should be provided with a supply of the above medicines, which, by being timely administered, will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases.

The proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass, by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted, for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alternative power of physic. But as the number of cases are now becoming so numerous, I am obliged instead of indentifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to peruse the pamphlet, accompanying the medicines, where the certificates are published at full length, and the striking facts relative to these medicines are enrolled more minutely.

REMARKABLE CURES.

Mr. William Julion cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. George Stokes cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. P. Denhan and five children cured of the influenza and bad coughs.

Mr. J. T. Solomon of a consumption.

Mr. Lee cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Jacobs cured of a violent pain in her stomach of six years standing.

Mrs. Austin's two children cured of the dysentery.

Captain Pearson cured of a violent cold.

Mr. Smith cured of a deep decline.

Mr. Jones cured of a violent cough.

Mr. Skerret cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Roberts cured of a violent cold.

Mrs. Harris's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. J. Houston cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Walker cured of a deep decline.

Mrs. Baker cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mrs. Willis's child cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Howard cured of a consumption.

Mr. Gray cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Wild cured of a pain in his breast.

Mrs. Edwards cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mr. Skinner cured of a lax and pain in his bowels.

Mrs. Wharton cured of a vomiting and pain in her bowels.

Mr. Peterson's child cured of the bowel complaint.

Mr. Wilson cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Johnston cured of the cramp in his stomach.

Mr. Taylor's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Freeman cured of a violent head-ache

Mr. Anderson cured of a very bad cough, which was settled on his lungs.

Mr. Stephens cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Bentley cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Thomas W. Oliver cured of a nervous complaint occasioned by a long residence in the West-Indies.

Captain Wilkie cured of a deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves, of long standing.

John Baker, Esq cured of a nervous complaint of four years standing, attended with internal weakness, loss of memory, &c.

Capt. Kennedy cured of a nervous complaint attended with very alarming symptoms of many years standing, occasioned by great exertions and fatigue.

Mr. P. Edwards cured of a nervous complaint accompanied with great trembling, weakness, debility and lowness of spirits, which reduced him so as not to be able to walk.

William Maxwell, Esq cured of a nervous head-ache of fourteen years standing.

Lieut Davis cured of a nervous complaint which had nearly deprived him of his sight.

Capt. Parker cured of a nervous complaint of six years standing, accompanied with great trembling and loss of memory.

Mr. William Hall cured of the ague and fever of 16 months standing.

Mr. Bissley's son cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as not to be able to walk.

Mr. Denham's two children cured of worms.

Mr. Hunter's child cured of worms

Captain Allen cured of an intermittent fever of nine months standing.

The right hon. Earl of Breadenbale cured of a violent rheumatic pain in his hip, thigh and leg, of several years standing, which rendered him unable to walk.

The right hon. Baron Lenthey cured of the gout and rheumatism of two years standing.

Alderman Bydell cured of the gout in his feet after not being able to stir for six weeks.

The rev. dr. Hamilton cured of the rheumatism in his neck and shoulders, of six months standing, for which he could find no relief.

General Greenfield cured of a sprained ancle complicated with the rheumatism to a violent degree.

Mrs. Frielly cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy that covered nearly the whole of her frame.

Mrs. Gordon cured of the palsy, from which she had entirely lost the use of her limbs.

Mr. George Baker cured of a shocking bruised leg and foot, from which he expected to have undergone amputation.

John Holt, Esq. cured of the gravel, which entirely deprived him of any rest.

Captain Wilson cured of a gleet of five years standing.

Mr. Baxter cured of a rheumatic complaint which had deprived him of the use of his limbs.

TAKE NOTICE.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—Dr. Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. Dyott.

Each bottle of medicine has a pamphlet folded round it, and enclosed with a wrapper, sealed up with the proprietors' coat of arms, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, with these words printed, and signed with the proprietors' own hand writing:—*Observe that none are genuine without the signature of*

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

LIST OF AGENTS.

For the accommodation of the afflicted the following respectable agents are appointed, by the proprietor, for the sale of the above medicines.

Lancaster—Dr. Moore.

Pittsburgh.—J. P. & J. W. Skelton.

New-Brunswick.—Drake and Taylor.

New-York—Jacob Schieffelin & Son, drug's.

Boston.—Ephraim Elliott, druggist.

Salem.—John Dabney, post master.

Baltimore. { Dr. E. Ducatel, Market street
Dr. Love, Market space, and
Messrs. Warner & Hanna, Market street.

Fell's Point—Nathaniel Knight.

Georgetown—Ninian Magruder, druggist.

Alexandria—James Kennedy.

Norfolk—Bonsal, Conrad & Co.

Petersburgh.—Somerville. Conrad & Co.

Charleston, S. C.—J. B. Dumoutet.

June 1, 1809.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Roiled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

WANTED,

A few APPRENTICES to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in Market Street, next door to the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1809.

NOTICE.

The subscriber (importer of Hardware) has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Clifford, No. 190, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Saddlery, Cutlery, &c.

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 10, 1809. 6m.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and are now opening at their Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandize,

of this Spring's importations, which they are happy to say they can sell as low as any goods formerly imported.

Denny & Foster.

Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1809

A few hundred bushels of good WHEAT wanted, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be given in merchandize or cash; also, the highest price for Corn, Rye or Oats.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Are just opening a large and elegant assortment of

Summer Goods,

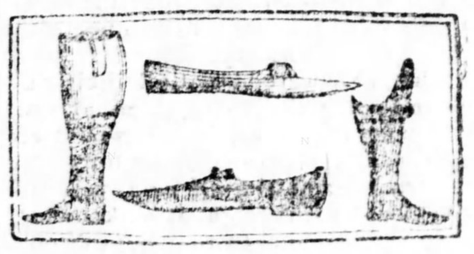
of the latest importations and newest patterns, which they will sell at unusually low prices for Cash.

They have also received a complete assortment of *HARDWARE, QUEENS-WARE* and *GROCERIES*, amongst which are White-lead, Whiting, and Spirits Turpentine.

They have on hand Pig Lead, Kentucky Cordage, and Tobacco of an excellent quality.

Also, Country Gin and Cider Royal.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1809.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.